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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



1931



Grow 'em Like This—with a Barrel of Fancy Fruit. A Fine Specimen of a Seven-Year-Old Dwarf McIntosh Apple Tree

#### OUR GUARANTY—SUBSTITUTIONS

**Orders for the Orchard**—We guarantee our customers against willful change of labels, and exercise the greatest care to have every variety true to name. It is to be understood between purchaser and ourselves that our liability shall not be greater than the amount of the purchase price. If out of varieties ordered, we shall omit such varieties and refund amount paid for them, unless the order indicated second choice of varieties.

**Orders for the Home Garden**—On these orders, when out of a variety, we substitute a variety as good, correctly labeled, and as nearly as possible like the one ordered, unless you instruct us **not to substitute**.

#### OUR GUARANTEE—REPLACEMENTS

We will replace at half price such trees as do not live, provided you report by **September 1st**, following the fall or spring your order was shipped.

#### MANNER OF SHIPPING

All shipments are f. o. b., express or freight office, Geneva, N. Y., where our responsibility ceases. All shipments are made by express except (1) orders large enough to require boxing, and (2) unless you positively order freight shipment. It is rarely practicable to ship full size trees by mail.

#### TERMS

Our terms are **cash with order**. This is no reflection on the credit of our customers, but is necessary to handle our mail order business in the easiest possible way. Remit by postal, or express order, or your own personal check. We do not ship C. O. D.

VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, C. C. McKay, Manager, GENEVA, N. Y.

### Planting Distances

Apples, Standard.....	30 to 40 ft.	Apricots, Standard.....	17 to 18 ft.	Plums, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.
Apples, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.	Apricots, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.	Quinces.....	10 to 12 ft.
Apples, Dwarf, on Paradise.....	8 to 19 ft.	Cherries, Sweet, Standard.....	18 to 20 ft.	Grapes.....	8 by 10 ft.
Pears, Standard.....	18 to 20 ft.	Cherries, Sweet, Dwarf.....	12 to 14 ft.	Raspberries, Red.....	3 by 6 ft.
Pears, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.	Cherries, Sour, Standard.....	14 to 18 ft.	Raspberries, Black.....	3 by 6 ft.
Peaches, Standard.....	16 to 18 ft.	Cherries, Sour, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.	Blackberries.....	5 by 7 ft.
Peaches, Dwarf.....	10 to 12 ft.	Plums, Standard.....	15 to 20 ft.	Asparagus, in beds.....	1 by 1½ ft.

**Dwarfs for Fruit, Fun and Beauty**

Price Each	Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in a cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						
	Dwarf Apples	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks.	Remarks
1.25	Baldwin	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Dec. 1-15	14	A bright red winter apple with firm, crisp flesh and good flavor.
1.25	Cortland	Striped Red	Large	Very Good	Oct. 20-30	12	Resembles McIntosh, and extends the season of this excellent type of apple.
1.25	Cox Orange	Orange Red	Medium	Best	Oct. 1-10	8	One of the best English dessert apples; particularly good as dwarf for home use.
1.25	Delicious	Dark Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	10	One of the handsomest, good for all purposes, flavor fine, widely successful.
1.25	Duchess	Striped Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Extremely hardy; a valuable cooking apple in season during most of September.
1.25	Early Harvest	Pale Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 1-10	1	One of the earliest, and a fine variety for either dessert or cooking use.
1.25	Early McIntosh	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 5-15	2	Very similar to McIntosh and almost as good. A very important new variety.
1.25	Early Strawberry	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 1-10	3	Hardy, productive and of high quality; a very fine dessert apple.
1.25	Fall Pippin	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Sept. 20-30	7	Tender, rich and finely flavored; excellent for eating fresh or cooking.
1.25	Fameuse	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Oct. 5-15	8	One of the most beautiful and excellent dessert apples of its season.
1.25	Gravenstein	Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	6	Attractively striped; finely flavored; crisp, juicy and fragrant.
1.25	Grimes Golden	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 1-10	12	Beautiful golden fruit of high quality for dessert and cooking use.
1.25	Jonathan	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Nov. 15-25	10	Brilliantly colored, highly flavored; crisp, juicy, tender and fragrant.
1.25	King	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	9	Exceedingly high quality for either eating or cooking uses.
1.25	McIntosh	Bright Red	Large	Best	Oct. 15-25	9	McIntosh is crisp, tender, very juicy, perfumed and exquisitely flavored.
1.25	Northern Spy	Bright Red	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	Very superior flavor and quality; excels for both cooking and eating.

## Dwarf Fruit Trees Best for the Home Orchard

Great big fruit trees in a planting just for home use, are out of place. The home orchardist does not want one or two or three trees, each giving a lot of fruit of one kind all at one time; he wants instead four or eight or twelve smaller trees to occupy the same piece of ground, giving less fruit per tree, but as much of it as is needed. Enough is plenty. You do not need commercial quantities, but only enough to relish from day to day. Plan that when the crop of one tree is used up, there will be a tree of another variety ripening up and ready for use. American planters could have learned years ago from England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Belgium that dwarf fruit trees make the most useful fruit plantings for home use.

Stated as briefly as possible, the reason people are using these dwarf fruit trees is that they save time, work and space. No other fruit trees can combine these advantages and at the same time give you as much fruit as you want.



Dwarf Gravenstein  
Planted Six Years—1½ Bushels Fruit

Price Each	Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in a cool dry cellar storage in Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						
	Dwarf Apples	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks.	Remarks
1.25	Red Astrachan	Striped Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-30	3	Beautifully colored; tender and juicy with a good brisk flavor.
1.25	Red Gravenstein	Dark Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	6	This differs from Gravenstein only in the solid, dark red colored fruits.
1.25	Red Spy	Clear Carmine	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	A very beautiful variation of Northern Spy with which it is identical except in color.
1.25	Stayman Winesap	Red Striped	Medium	Very Good	Dec. 15-25	13	The best of the Winesaps; excels best in regions south of New York.
1.25	Stearns	Carmine Striped	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	4	One of the finest we are growing. Mildly acid, tender, juicy and delicious flavor.
1.25	Wealthy	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-20	5	A fine apple for dessert or cooking; quick to begin fruiting; very hardy.
1.25	Yellow Transparent	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	July 10-30	2	One of the best extra early apples; juicy and very pleasant flavor.

## What to Expect from Dwarf Fruit Trees

We are so often asked what yield of fruit to expect from **Dwarf Fruit Trees** and also how soon they commence fruiting, that we give the following table of data. The variety of fruit as well as climate, soil and care influence both the yield and fruiting age. These figures are therefore approximate but are as accurate as possible according to our experience.

Kind of fruit	Age of first fruiting	Age of abundant fruiting	Yield from full grown tree
Apples	3rd to 5th year	6th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.	5 to 15 bu.
Pears	3rd to 6th year	6th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	2 to 7 bu.
Plums	2nd to 5th year	4th to 8th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Peaches	2nd year	3rd to 4th year, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	2 to 5 bu.
Quinces	2nd to 3rd year	5th to 7th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Sour cherries	2nd to 4th year	6th to 8th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Sweet cherries	4th to 6th year	8th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 5 bu.



Dwarf Autumn Strawberry  
Planted Six Years—One Bushel of Fruit

## Dwarf Fruit Trees Allow a More Continual Supply of Fruit

In a great many of our gardens it will be found more satisfactory to have, for instance, from four to eight dwarf fruit trees rather than one or two standard trees. Either way would require about the same ground space. Since you can select every fruit tree you plant to ripen very closely at any date you wish, by using the dwarfs you can have more trees and so lengthen your fruiting season. If you have ten trees which ripen a week apart you will have a continual supply of fruit for ten weeks. The standard fruit trees will give more fruit at one time, very often more fruit than can be used up. The dwarfs give as much fruit of one variety as you are likely to need and by selecting your varieties to ripen in succession you can get a continual supply of fruit for as many weeks as you have trees. By permitting the use of more trees, dwarfs are most profitable in the home garden.

Dwarf only	Crab Apples	Color	Size	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.25	Dolgo	Dark Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 10-20	Often bears fruit in the nursery row. Very attractive.
1.25	Florence	Pinkish Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 5-15	Not superior to Martha, but is more beautiful. Bears young.
1.25	Martha	Bright Red	Rather Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	Very hardy; a reliable cropper. Comes into bearing young.
1.25	Transcendent	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	One of the most popular crab apples; hardy and productive.

## Dwarf Apple Trees on Paradise Roots

### The Dwarfest of all Dwarf Apple Trees

Paradise roots give us the dwarfest of dwarf trees. These become beautiful shapely little trees which tend to bear fruit prolifically. Even if neglected they can not become over grown. I believe these are the **ideal dwarf apple trees**. They are so popular I am unable to keep up with the demand, and have had to cross some varieties off my list this season. **\$1.75 each.**

Autumn Strawberry	Hendrick	Red Astrachan
Benoni	Lady	Red June
Chenango	Maiden Blush	Wealthy



5-Year Dwarf Wealthy

### Dwarf Fruit Trees Save Space

In small yards, and also in some larger ones, it is not practical to devote very much ground to fruit trees. Some of us desire some open lawn in the rear of the home, perhaps a little shrubbery, probably a little flower garden, sometimes we like to grow a few fresh vegetables and most of us have a fruit tree or two, or more if it is our fancy. Whatever home garden activities we indulge in, the problem is to get the greatest results possible from each one. With available space at a premium, if fruit trees are desired the dwarf type suits best, since from their restricted habit of growth they save space. Plant the dwarfs about twelve feet apart each way.



Dwarf R. I. Greening—5 years old.

## Van Dusen Dwarf Pears Produce the Fruit

Get the thrill of planting fruit trees without the necessity of the old time long waiting for the trees to commence fruiting. It is interesting to watch the trees make their growth, and to speculate on the date of the first crop. The dwarfs give you the thrill of quick production by eliminating a good part of this waiting, and it is for this reason as much as any other that our dwarf trees have become so popular. Dwarfing improves the fruit of the pear, both in quality and size. Our pears are dwarfed by budding them on quince roots. These are slower growing than pear roots and this dwarf habit of growth is imparted to the pear trees grown upon them. Plant the dwarfs about twelve feet apart each way. When of mature size they will be ten or twelve feet tall.

### DWARF FRUIT TREES LENGTHEN YOUR FRUITING SEASON

Doesn't it sound more useful to have four or eight dwarf fruit trees in place of one or two standards? Each tree can be of a different variety, selected to ripen at a different time. As a result you get a more continuous supply of fruit over a much longer period of time, and all from the same amount of ground. This shows the tremendous advantage of using dwarfs instead of standards.



Twelve Year Dwarf Anjou  
Bearing One and a Quarter Bushels



Ten Year Dwarf Clapp  
Bearing One and One-Half Bushels

## Dwarfs Bear Fruit in Just Half the Time

The one habit of dwarf fruit trees which seems to give them great popularity over every thing else is that they begin to fruit in just about half the time needed for standard trees to commence bearing. They take half the waiting out of fruit growing, and nothing can excel them in this respect. Where standard fruit trees require from four to twelve years to begin bearing, according to the habit of the variety, the dwarfs will commence to produce fruit in from two to six years. We are often asked to furnish fruit trees to bear the same year they are planted. This we can not do with any certainty, though occasional trees will bloom and fruit the first year. But for trees of normal planting age, the dwarfs are the most effective in giving the quickest possible results. This one point is so important to the planter that it is worth repeating with all the emphasis we can give it.



Price Each	Below we indicate size, quality, date when fruit becomes ripe to eat in Western New York, and number of weeks these varieties will keep in cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after ripening. These are not picking dates. Most pears should be picked while hard and ripened in the cellar.					
	Dwarf Pears	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks.	Remarks
1.00	Anjou	Large	Very Good	Oct. 10-20	8	Has no superior as an early winter pear, and few equals in quality. A good keeper.
1.00	Bar-Seckel	Medium	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	3	An excellent cross of Bartlett and Seckel, very finely flavored. Yellow with red cheek.
1.00	Bartlett	Large	Good	Sept. 5-15	2	It is exceedingly refreshing to eat and is probably used more than any other for canning.
1.00	Cayuga	Medium	Best	Sept. 20-30	2	A new pear with Seckel for one of its parents. A choice addition to our list.
1.00	Clapp	Very Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Its size and exceedingly high quality make Clapp a choice pear for home use. It resembles Bartlett, but is richer in flavor and too tender for canning.
1.00	Comice	Large	Best	Oct. 20-30	3	Long and justly esteemed for its beauty and high quality; tender, sweet and juicy.
1.00	Dana Hovey	Small	Best	Nov. 10-20	6	A delicious little pear, so juicy, sweet and rich that it is a veritable sweetmeat.
1.00	Dr. Reeder	Rather Small	Good	Oct. 15-20		Dull green or yellow, with slight brown blush. Very juicy and sweet. Trees bear young.
1.00	Duchess	Very Large	Good	Oct. 15-25	3	When well grown, Duchess excites admiration by its enormous size.
1.00	Flemish Beauty	Large	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	So fine it is recommended in spite of its susceptibility to blight and scab.
1.00	Gorham	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	3	Resembles Bartlett in color, size and shape. Rich flavor and spicy aroma. Vigorous and productive.
1.00	Idaho	Medium	Good	Sept. 25-30	2	A good variety which is particularly valuable where hardness is important.
1.00	Louise Bonne	Large	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	3	A handsome and richly flavored fruit which is much improved by dwarfing.
1.00	Osband Summer	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-15	1	Unusually good for its early season. Juicy and sweet with a rich sugary flavor.
1.00	Seckel	Small	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	This fruit is juicy, perfumed and most exquisitely and delicately flavored.
1.00	Souvenir	Very Large	Good	Sept. 1-5	2	Similar to Bartlett and Clapp. The fruit is larger and handsomer.
1.00	Vermont Beauty	Medium	Good	Oct. 5-15	3	Of alluring appearance and delectable flavor; nearly as fine as Seckel.
1.00	Wilder	Medium	Good	Aug. 20-25	1	One of the good early pears, rich and sweet. Bright lemon-yellow, with a flaming cheek to the sun.
1.00	Worden-Seckel	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 25-30	3	A splendid pear, not quite so fine as Seckel, but larger and handsomer.

## Dwarf Trial Collection

*One tree each of these five superb varieties will demonstrate, in your own garden, the wonderful possibilities of Dwarf Fruit Trees, better than we can tell you in words. Plant, then watch them grow and fruit.*

1 Dwarf Japan Dream Peach.....	\$1.25
1 Dwarf Delicious Apple.....	1.25
1 Dwarf Seckel Pear.....	1.00
1 Dwarf Abundance Plum.....	1.50
1 Dwarf Montmorency Cherry.....	1.50

List Price..... \$6 50

Collection Price..... 5 Trees for \$5.65

Price Each	These plums have been tested at Geneva and are desirable for general use. We give the color, comparative quality and the average ripening dates which prevail in a normal season at Geneva.				
	Dwarf Plums	Color	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.50	Abundance	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 1-5	Hardy in New York, widely successful, very productive, sweet, very juicy.
1.50	Agen	Violet Purple	Best	Sept. 15-20	One of our best prunes, whether used fresh for dessert or for cooking.
1.50	Bradshaw	Reddish Purple	Good	Aug. 15-20	Very productive, very large; mildly flavored, exceedingly juicy and sweet.
1.50	Burbank	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 10-15	Excels Abundance in quality; these two are the most popular of the Japan plums.
1.50	Chabot	Mottled Red	Good	Sept. 5-10	The Beauty of the Japan plums; its season is long, lasting nearly two weeks.
1.50	Choice	Crimson	Very Good	Sept. 5-10	Very juicy and sweet. Highly productive and very hardy.
1.50	De Soto	Crimson	Good	Sept. 20-25	Enormously productive; medium size, very juicy, medium sweet, mild.
1.50	German Prune	Purplish Black	Very Good	Sept. 15-20	Fruit rather small; rather tart for dessert use; excels for cooking purposes.
1.50	Home Chestnut	Pale Crimson	Best	Aug. 15-20	Greenish yellow flesh, firm, very juicy, very fragrant, sweet, delicious in flavor. It bears light crops, but the writer believes it equals the very finest plum he has ever tasted.

## Dwarf Fruit Trees Are Both Ornamental and Useful



Dwarf German Prune—1½ Pecks

Ornamental flowering trees have a delightful place in many landscape plans. Our people are now planting the dwarf fruit trees for ornamental use in addition to the fruit they give. This is a sensible plan, for every fruit tree at blooming time is as beautiful as the flowering ornamental shrubs and trees, and from their habit of growth the dwarfs serve this double purpose well. They need not be planted in formal orchard rows, but can be put in various parts of the garden.



Six Year Dwarf Sultan Plum—Over Two Pecks of Fruit

Price Each	These plums have been tested at Geneva and are desirable for general use. We give the color, comparative quality and the average ripening dates which prevail in a normal season at Geneva.				
	Dwarf Plums	Color	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.50	Kaga	Purplish Black	Good	Aug. 10-15	A very flavorsome Hansen hybrid. Hardy in the coldest climates.
1.50	Maynard	Purplish Black	Very Good	Aug. 10-15	A desirable Japan hybrid plum; the flesh is red in color, and is sweet.
1.50	Miracle	Dark Red	Good	Sept. 5-10	Productive, sweet and juicy; <b>stoneless</b> , the kernel lying naked in the flesh.
1.50	Royal Purple	Reddish Purple	Very Good	Aug. 10-15	Its purple foliage gives this tree great ornamental value. The fruit is excellent.
1.50	Reine Claude	Yellowish Green	Very Good	Sept. 20-25	Very few plums excel Reine Claude in quality and richness of flavor.
1.50	Santa Rosa	Purplish Crimson	Good	Aug. 15-20	Very large; flesh reddish near the skin, shading to amber at the pit.
1.50	Shiro	Deep Yellow	Good	Aug. 15-20	Its light yellow flesh is semi-transparent, the stone being faintly visible.
1.50	Sultan	Deep Red	Good	Aug. 20-25	The fruit is firm, juicy and pleasantly flavored eaten fresh; also excellent for culinary use.
1.50	Waneta	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 20-25	One of the best of the Hansen hybrid plums; begins fruiting very young.
1.50	Yellow Egg	Golden Yellow	Good	Sept. 10-15	Large and handsome; rather juicy, of average sweetness, mild in flavor.

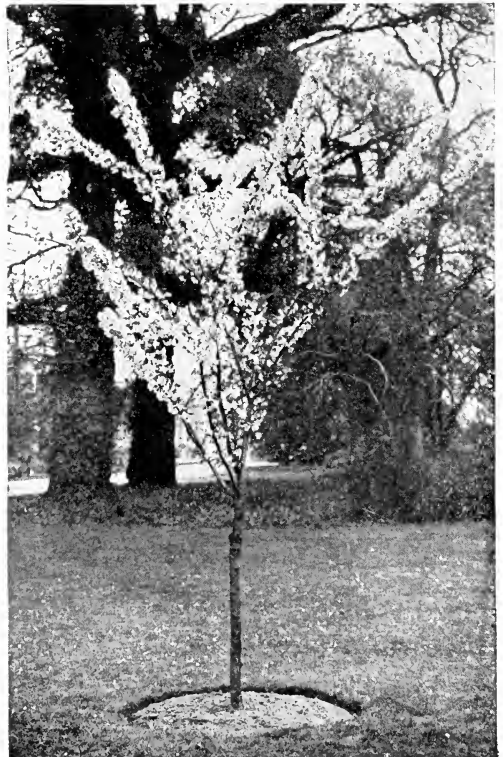
## Dwarf Plum Trees

Our plums are propagated on slow growing roots to dwarf them. A well ripened plum is a delicious morsel and the different varieties offer a great diversity of flavor, aroma, texture, color, size and shape. These are the qualities which gratify the senses and make fruits desirable.

The best known class of plums in this day are the European varieties, so called because they were introduced from Europe in Colonial days. They have solid meaty flesh and free stone pits.

The Japan plums are quite different. They have a distinctive flavor and are apt to excel in beauty of coloring. They are almost as hardy as European plums, thrive over a wide range of territory and are particularly valuable in the Southern states where many European varieties do not do well. They make fine dwarfs and bloom so profusely as to make a very beautiful sight.

The two Hansen Hybrid plums, Kaga and Waneta, thrive in the coldest climates of the Northern States and also do well where hot dry summers are prevalent. These are just two of many such varieties developed by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings, S. D., for use in the severe northern climate.



Dwarf Abundance Plum in Bloom

Price Each	Below are given the characteristic color, size and quality of the varieties we offer. The ripening dates given are those to be expected at Geneva, or other localities with similar seasons in a normal year. This list includes the choicest varieties.					
	Dwarf Peaches	Flesh	Size	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.25	Arp Beauty	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10	Tender, sweet, highly flavored. One of the best early yellow peaches.
1.25	Belle of Georgia	White	Large	Good	Sept. 10	One of the beauties of the peach orchard.
1.25	Carman	White	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 15	One of the best early peaches; widely successful.
1.25	Chairs Choice	Yellow	Very Large	Very Good	Oct. 8	Chairs is a select variety of the Crawford group, almost unsurpassed in quality.
1.25	Champion	White	Medium	Best	Aug. 25	Probably the best white peach; capricious to climate and soil.
1.25	Crawford Early	Yellow	Large	Best	Sept. 1	One of the handsomest and very finest in flavor.
1.25	Crawford Late	Yellow	Very Large	Best	Sept. 15	Considered by many the best yellow fleshed peach.
1.25	Elberta	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Sept. 15	Thrives in wide range of soil and climate, and is more widely planted than any peach in America.
1.25	Fitzgerald	Yellow	Large	Best	Aug. 28	Similar to Early Crawford, but more productive.
1.25	Gov. Hogg	White	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20	Tender and delicate, as good as Carman in flavor and a little larger in size.
1.25	Japan Dream	Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 5	Fine, juicy and peculiar for its red flesh when ripe; seems adapted to all peach sections; the youngest of all to fruit.
1.25	New Hale	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Sept. 10	Fine in size, appearance and quality; very productive.
1.25	Pallas	White	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10	Rich, aromatic and the sweetest of all our peaches.
1.25	Rochester	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20	A strikingly beautiful member of the Crawford group; firm, rich and juicy; fruits young; our earliest yellow to ripen.
1.25	Wilma	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Sept. 25	A sweet, juicy, new peach, better than Elberta which it resembles.



DWARF OF JAPAN DREAM  
Set 8 Fruits Second Year

## Dwarf Peach Trees

Our dwarf peaches are proving particularly pleasing and satisfying to our friends who are planting them. Certainly no fruit is more luscious than a well-ripened peach and they are usually the quickest of our dwarf trees to produce fruit. The roots upon which we dwarf the peach are perfectly hardy and make a fine type of tree. For two or three years these trees will grow nearly as rapidly as standard peach trees. After that however their dwarf habit of growth becomes quite evident and they remain dwarf till the end. The dwarfs tend to fruit a little more prolifically than standards, so that after a very few years a tree will give as much fruit as the average family needs while that particular tree is fruiting. As we have pointed out before, you can secure as long a season of fruit as you wish by using two or more varieties which ripen in succession a week apart.

## Dwarf Trees are Practical Producers

Dwarf fruit trees are not just a novelty. They are of practical use in the home orchard because they bear enough fruit for home use. Do not make the mistake of thinking they are so small that the amount of fruit they give is negligible. Although they are enough smaller than others to save a great deal of space, they grow large enough to give real crops. They are not just toy trees.

# No Dwarf Cherries for Spring 1931!

**NOTE!** By early January of 1931 our entire supply of dwarf cherry trees was sold out, with the exception of Montmorency, which we continue to sell as listed below. We expect to be able to fill orders again for the Fall of 1931 and Spring 1932. We will accept advance orders.

## Dwarf Cherry Trees

Cherries, like the other fruits, are dwarfed by propagating on slower growing roots than we use for the standard trees. The sweet varieties may be planted twelve to fifteen feet apart, twelve feet being amply sufficient where you plan to make the annual dormant pruning severe to aid toward inducing the more dwarf habit of growth. The sour cherries are generally smaller growing and may be planted from ten to twelve feet apart. Cherries do well in almost any soil, except that **it must not be wet**. In the entire eastern part of the United States, except for the apple, probably no fruit does so well as the cherry. In northern New York and the coldest parts of New England the sweet cherries do not stand the severe winter cold, but there are very few localities where the sour cherry can not be grown. Dwarf cherries most naturally grow in the bush form.



Dwarf Montmorency

## Dwarf Cherry Tree List for Fall 1931

Price Each	Below we indicate the color, size, flavor, and quality of the varieties offered. In a normal year the entire cherry season for this list of varieties lasts from about June 25th to about July 20th at Geneva.						
	Dwarf Cherries	Color	Size	Flavor	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.50	Abbesse	Dark Red	Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Late	Hardier than the sweet varieties; very fine.
1.50	Black Tartarian	Purplish Black	Medium	Sweet	Best	Rather Early	A well known favorite for home use.
1.50	Burbank	Deep Crimson	Very Large	Sweet	Good	Very Early	A variety introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank.
1.50	Early Sweet	Yellow Blushed	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Very Early	Valuable for its early season; new and unnamed.
1.50	English Morello	Dark Red	Medium	Tart	Good	Very Late	Will hang ripe a long time without rotting.
1.50	Governor Wood	White Blushed	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Early	Delicious in flavor, beautiful in appearance.
1.50	Lambert	Deep Red	Large	Sweet	Very Good	Mid-Season	Large, superb flavor, one of the handsomest.
1.50	Marguerite	Light Red	Very Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Very Late	A Duke seedling; tender and finely flavored.
1.50	Montmorency	Red	Medium	Tart	Very Good	Mid-Season	The most widely used sour cherry.
1.50	Napoleon	Yellow Blushed	Very Large	Sweet	Very Good	Rather Early	Firm and crisp; the leading white sweet.
1.50	Seneca	Purplish Black	Large	Sweet	Very Good	Very Early	A new cherry of rich sweet flavor. The very earliest to ripen.
1.50	Windsor	Deep Red	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Rather Early	Almost black when ripe; hardier than most.



## Hardy Perennial Flowers

Perennial flowers add interest to every home scene. They may be used alone in border plantings, or very effectively used in the foreground of shrub plantings, which is a very pleasing way of linking the lawn with the shrubbery.

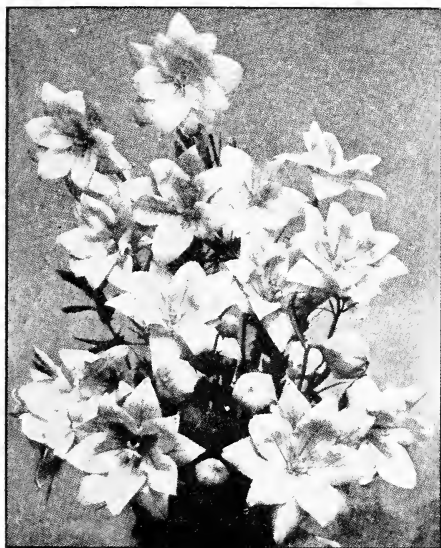
**Plants 25c ea., \$2.50 per doz.**

**Anemone, White**—Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Blooms from August to late autumn. Flowers are single, pure white with yellow center.

**Anemone, Pink**—Same as above except in color.

**Coreopsis**—Grows to 18 or 24 inches. Large daisy shaped flowers of rich golden yellow, borne in profusion nearly all summer.

**Gaillardia**—Flowers 2 or 3 inches in diameter, on 2 foot stems. Petals are a rich tawny orange about a large center of deep maroon.



## Peonies

**Couronne D'Or**—Very large blooms, fragrant, pure white with yellow center. Very late. 90c each.

**Delache**—Deep crimson-purple. Mid-season. One of the best dark peonies. 90c each.

**Duke of Wellington**—Sulphur-white, large and well-formed; fragrant; late mid-season. 90c each.

**Faust**—Hydrangea-pink, shading to lilac. white at center, with well shaped blooms. 60c each.

**Festiva Maxima**—Very large, superb white blooms. Fragrant, early, one of the best whites. 65c each.

**Francois Ortegat**—Semi-double; purplish crimson with very striking golden yellow anthers. Mid-season. 90c each.

**Rosea Plena Superba**—Delicate pink and salmon; a healthy grower with very full flowers. 60c each.

**Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)**—A branching fine stemmed plant, forming in mid-summer a two ft. fleecy mass of minute white flowers in loose panicles.

**Heliopsis**—Plants about two feet high bear a profusion of double golden yellow zinnia-like flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, in July and August.

**Larkspur**—Blooms from June till frost. Beautiful showy spikes of blue flowers, growing to a height of three or four feet.

**Pyrethrum (Painted Daisy)**—Grows to about thirty inches. Flowers of the daisy type, with golden center, the petals varying in shades of rose and pink.

**Shasta Daisy**—The flowers with long petals of pure white with bright yellow centers, are produced freely on 2 foot stems in July and August.



**FESTIVA MAXIMA**



## How to Care for Trees and Plants Received from the Nursery

If trees or plants reach you frozen, do not open them up at once, but place in the cellar or in some place as cool as possible, so long as it is not freezing, and allow them to thaw out slowly.

If they must be kept any length of time before planting or heeling in, place where they will be cool without freezing—a cellar is the best place—and always **keep a wet covering of some kind over them**, such as burlap bags or an old blanket.

Plant in the cooler part of the day if possible.

Never allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or to the wind more than is absolutely necessary.

It is a wise precaution to stand the trees or plants in a tub of water and soak the roots for twenty-four hours before planting.

If the weather is dry and hot, also dip the roots in muddy water about the consistency of cream, before planting. This is called "Puddling."

Trim just the end of the roots, making a smooth, clean cut.

You will see a little crook on the trunk of fruit trees, just above the root. This is where the tree was budded. Plant **STANDARD** fruit trees so this crook is an inch or two underground. Plant **DWARF** fruit trees so this crook is above ground an inch.

Dig a generous hole—a little larger than the spread of the roots. Pour a pail of water in the empty hole and let it soak away. Hold the tree in place in the hole and fill in just a little soil at a time: **tramp firmly** after each shovel-full of earth as it is filled in. Continue until the hole is nearly full, then fill in the top soil loose without tramping, so that it will not so quickly dry out and bake in the sun.

If the planter uses more water, it is just as well to do it after the tree is planted. If the weather should be dry and warm, a little water each night for a few days will help the tree get a good start.

Watch the surface soil about the tree and never allow it to bake or crack: eliminate this by cultivation or mulching.

A hoe is the best tool for keeping the earth loose about each tree.

Coarse manure, straw, leaves or fresh cut grass spread on the ground about the tree will make a good mulch, conserving the moisture and preventing baking of the top soil.

In planting trees it is not too early in spring or too late in fall, so long as neither the air nor the ground is freezing when the planting is being done.



The Graceful Cut-leaf Birch

Our customers in warmer climates often write asking us to "ship at once," early in the season while it is still frozen up here at Geneva. The first shipments we make are to these warmer climates and we do it just as early as we can. The important thing to remember is that so long as the trees reach you in dormant condition, or even just a little started, they will transplant safely even though your season is more advanced than ours with your native shrubs and trees in full leaf. Under these conditions however, we advise watering the trees daily for a week after they are first planted.

Never put manure or fertilizer where it will come in contact with the roots while planting. Instead of mixing it with the earth filled in on the roots, wait till the tree is planted and fertilize or mulch the surface soil around the tree. This applies to all shrubs, plants and trees.

More plants die from careless planting than from  
any other cause. Careful planting  
will insure success.



## Shade Trees for Lawn and Street

**Birch, Cut-Leaf**—This ornamental tree grows to the height of 40 feet. One of the most graceful and charming trees grown of the weeping variety. Slender, yet a vigorous grower. Silvery white bark. 4 to 5 feet, **\$2.50 each.**

**Elm, American**—This lofty and stately tree is too well known to need description. In the New England states it is a feature of the landscape which cannot be forgotten. One of the finest street and shade trees. The foliage is not so dense as to interfere with the sod underneath. 6 to 8 feet, **\$1.50 each.**

**Horse Chestnut**—This grows to a good height. It has showy clusters of white flowers. 4 to 5 feet, **\$1.50 each.**

**Maple, Ash Leaf**—Generous grower, spreading branches, leaves resemble those of the Ash. Grows well in dry barren soil where an inexpensive tree is wanted. 5 to 6 feet, **\$1.00 each.**

**Maple, Norway**—Handsome tree, forming wide, round head of spreading branches. Specially desirable for lawn, park or street planting. Dark, shiny green foliage, turning to pale yellow in the fall. 6 to 8 feet, **\$2.50 each.**

**Maple, Silver**—Reliable grower. Matures so rapidly that it is sought for quick results. The silvery under surface of the deeply cut leaves

gives it a very handsome appearance. 6 to 8 feet, **\$1.25 each.**

**Poplar, Carolina**—No tree other than Carolina Poplar is so valuable for certain purposes. It is the most rapid grower of all. It is so easily grown in the nursery that it is the least expensive to buy. It gives substantial shade more quickly than any other tree. It makes an admirable windbreak. Planted six feet apart it affords an effective background for the rear line of the garden. The tree is very hardy. You almost can not kill it. 6 to 8 feet, **50c each.**

**Poplar, Lombardy**—This low branched tree is of narrow upright form and makes quick growth. It is specially suited for screen plantings. When used for this purpose they should be from 4 to 6 feet apart. 5 to 6 feet, **75c each.**

**Tulip Tree**—One of the largest of our native trees. Trunk straight and very tall. Glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves. The June flowers resemble tulips. 4 to 5 feet, **\$1.50 each.**

**Walnut, Black**—A tree of majestic form and size, growing to 50 feet. It bears heavy crops of large meaty nuts known to all. Trees **\$2.00 each.**

**Willow, Pussy** (*Salix Caprea*)—The large furry buds give this its popular name and the tree is valued for its spring effect. Mature height about 15 ft. 4 to 5 feet, **\$1.00 each.**

## Evergreens

**Arborvitae, American**—This arborvitae is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation. It stands trimming well and so is widely used for hedge purposes. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapers somewhat at the top. The foliage is very soft and flexible, and of fine deep green color. The winter coloring is tinged with bronze. It is rather compact in habit of growth and makes a good accent plant in landscape work. Full grown height when left untrimmed is from twenty to thirty feet. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each.**

**Fir, Douglas**—A native of the western states which adapts itself well to eastern growing conditions. It grows very rapidly and is one of the best evergreens for use as a lawn specimen, hedge, screen or wind-break. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$2.50.**

**Pine, Scotch**—A well known tree which is rapid in growth, attaining a height of sixty or seventy feet. Its habit of growth is just irregular enough to produce a picturesque tree. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each.**

**Spruce, Colorado Blue**—Its beautiful steel-blue foliage makes this spruce very fine for specimen planting on the lawn, and also very striking to use in group plantings. Old trees will reach a height of forty feet or more. It branches in distinct whorls, making a very symmetrical tree. Trees 12 inches, **\$2.00 each.**

**Spruce, Norway**—For many years Norway Spruce has been highly appreciated for its rapid growth, thriftiness and heavy masses of deep green foliage. Some of the finest old hedges are of Norway Spruce as when desired the trees can be pruned to any required height. When specimen trees are left untrimmed they will grow to eighty or one hundred feet tall. It is a tall, picturesque and hardy tree, very graceful in its lines. This is one of the best varieties to plant for wind-breaks. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each.**



Norway Spruce



American Arborvitae

# Has Your Home a Landscape Setting, Or is it Just a House and Lot?

## Your Home Landscape is a Profitable Necessity

If you have a home of your own I know you have found pleasure in planting it with trees, shrubs and flowers; and perhaps you have discovered for yourself that, in its way, the decoration of your grounds is as important as that of the interior of your home. Usefully and attractively planted grounds give great satisfaction and pleasure. We take pride in a well kept yard between the house and street, and we are learning also to take advantage of secluded spots in the side yard or rear yard for out door living. If any other inducement were needed for well planted grounds, it can be readily found in the increased value it gives to real estate. Time and time again I have seen fifty dollars worth of trees and shrubs add five hundred dollars to the selling value of a small home. By this means it is neither difficult nor necessarily expensive to make any home, large or small, more beautiful, more livable and more valuable.

## Put Your Best Foot Forward

At first glance you judge a man by his dress. You also judge a home and the man it belongs to by the way his grounds are dressed. As a nation we seem more interested in home planting than ever before. Some of you are planting new homes, and many are changing old plantings or adding to them, because you realize that decorating the home landscape is an important part of the home furnishing. It is your ability to enjoy the use of your grounds and live in them which makes them part of your home. Many of us have homes of small or moderate size. For these a good appearance can be as much harmed by too much planting as by too little. Plant only as many trees, shrubs and flowers as are needed to make a good setting for the house and create an enticing appearance. It is often easier to give individuality to your grounds than to the exterior of your house. Indeed, I have seen plantings create the appearance of a beautiful home, where before planting the unadorned house lacked any attraction whatever.



High Bush Cranberry

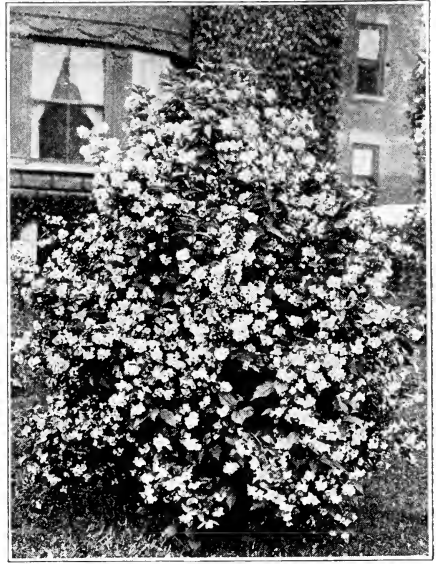


Hydrangea Paniculata makes a Beautiful Hedge

## Plan Before You Plant

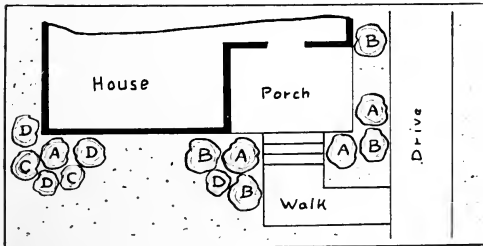
To secure well arranged grounds the small place needs definite planning just as much as larger grounds, possibly even more so. When your planting scheme carries out your own ideas, you are landscaping your own home. If your own ideas please you, do not be afraid to use them. However, if you ever wish the aid of our experience in perfecting your plans, we will gladly serve you in this respect. In any case, do not fail to plan your planting before you buy your plants. You are mistaken if you believe that working to a definite plan for your grounds will lose the pleasing informality which you believe belongs to the out door part of your home. A working plan does not mean that your planting will be stiff and pretentious in appearance. On the other hand, an unplanned, haphazard arrangement of trees, shrubs or plants will nearly always miss the real harmony of informality which you are trying to secure.

When possible plan your planting well ahead of time and order what you need early so that the planting season will not catch you unprepared. The actual work of planting is easily done. Deciding where to plant and what shrubs to use may take more time and thought. Whatever your plan is to be, put it on paper, no matter how rough or crude your sketch may be. Picture in your mind the arrangement of your grounds, just as you wish it to be. On your sketch show where you want the different plantings to go, so that this sketch will be a complete plan. Do this, even though you do not do all the planting this spring. If anything prevents you from doing all the planting at one time, do as much as you can. Then do more next fall or next spring, and keep this up from year to year until the work is finished. In this way you will be working toward a definite end and the result will repay you.



Golden Syringa

## Special Shrub Collections To Suit Typical Planting Problems



Key	Shrubs	No.	List Price
A	Hugonis Rose .....	4	\$2.40
B	Spirea Billardi .....	4	1.80
C	Snowberry .....	2	1.00
D	Deutzia Gracilis .....	4	2.00
14 Shrubs—List Price \$7.20			
COLLECTION PRICE .....			\$5.25

Key	Shrubs	No.	List Price
A	Forsythia Virid .....	4	\$1.80
B	Korean Spirea .....	4	4.00
C	Deutzia Rosea .....	2	.90
D	Spirea, Anthony Waterer .....	4	2.00

14 Shrubs—List Price \$8.70

COLLECTION PRICE ..... \$7.50

Key	Shrubs	No.	List Price
A	Beauty Bush .....	4	\$4.00
B	Korean Spirea .....	4	4.00
C	Wegeila Eva Rathke .....	2	1.20
D	Deutzia Gracilis .....	4	2.00

14 Shrubs—List Price \$11.20

COLLECTION PRICE ..... \$9.75

## Foundation Plantings

The foundation planting makes a setting for your house. It enframes it, softens the bare foundation and ties the building down to the lawn. Sometimes, as when the foundation is very low, you may feel you need nothing but corner plantings at each front corner of the house. If this does not seem to be enough to please the eye, you may also want shrub plantings at each side of the entrance or steps. If your living porch is at the front of the house you may wish enough shrubbery about it to partially screen it from the street. If you have a long foundation line, do not assume it is necessary to make a solid planting along its entire length. Such a planting may be too monotonous to look well. Ample glimpses of the foundation between plantings look well and avoid monotony. The lower the foundation, or the smaller the house, the less planting is needed to look well. Each shrub and plant you use should be located for its usefulness or its decorative value. Between the two extremes, too little planting is generally safer than too much.



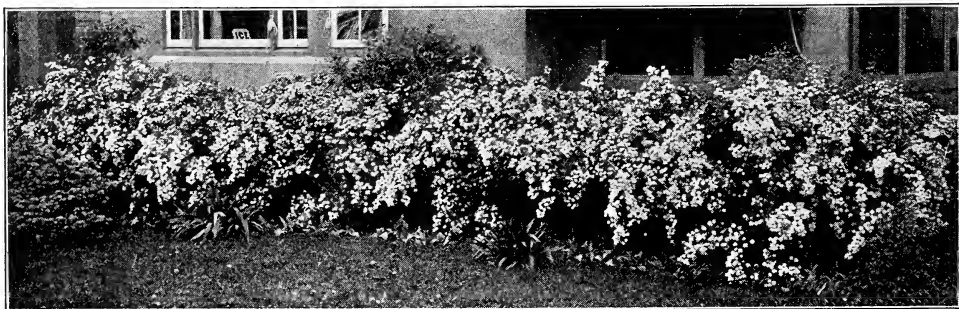
SNOWBALL

## The Front Yard

In most yards it is best to keep the central lawn open. Sheer green lawn is an attractive part of the landscape. If the yard is quite small you may not need shrub plantings except at the house foundation. If the yard is large enough to give room for it, many owners like to use shrubbery at the edge of the yard and somewhat back from the front line, to partially screen the adjacent property. This may be a hedge or a mass planting of shrubs. If the yard is quite narrow and you wish to use a boundary screen, a fence or lattice can be erected on the property line upon which vines may be grown. If shade trees are used in the front yard they should be placed far enough at either side to frame the house, and not obstruct the view of the house itself.

## The Side Yard

Many homes on small lots have little or no side yard. Allowing room for a driveway on one side of the house leaves very little room on the opposite side of the house. However, if your grounds are large enough to have a side yard, you will want to use this space to good advantage. Such a place is often a convenient location for your flower garden. You would probably screen it at least partially from the front yard with shrubs. Or, it could be screened with shrubs and used as a small out door living room. Again, the best use of the side yard may be to secure an appearance of greater spaciousness by leaving it open to the front yard. The size of your grounds and your own needs will usually indicate the best use to be made of your side yard.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—Rivals even the Hydrangea

# Two New Hardy Shrubs from the Orient

## Beauty Bush

Beauty Bush is an exceedingly handsome ornamental shrub which has come to us from the wilderness of China and Central Asia. The foliage and habit are attractive when the bush is out of flower and is perfectly hardy as far north as Montreal.

It grows six to nine feet high when mature and as much through, erect and twiggy, producing long arching branches covered in spring with clusters of small tubular flowers of the honey-suckle type, borne in such profusion that the bush is one cloud of delicate pink.

Beauty Bush has all the merits of a perfect shrub: hardiness, year-round beauty of foliage and habit, and an amazing profusion of flowers of beautiful color.

## Korean Spirea

This handsome new shrub was discovered in Korea, and has been enthusiastically admired by all who have seen it since its introduction to America. It is the best of all the Spireas.

It is a splendid, healthy plant, growing four to six feet tall when mature, and even greater in diameter, forming a big dome-shaped bush covered in its season with large rounded clusters of snowy flowers with dark eyes.

It is hardy as far north as Montreal and is most attractive in habit and foliage, even when not in bloom. It is more robust and blooms two weeks later than the familiar Spirea Van Houtte, and is much more desirable. It retains its beautiful glossy green foliage late into the autumn.

2-Year Plants - - \$1.00 each

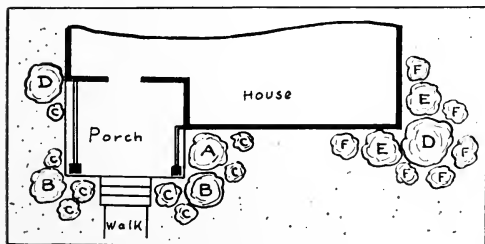
2-Year Plants - - \$1.00 each

## Beauty Bush and Korean Spirea

One of each ..... \$1.90  
Two of each ..... \$3.60

Three of each ..... \$5.10  
Five of each ..... \$8.00

## Three Shrub Collections For the Front of a Small House



Key	Shrubs	No.	List Price
A	Red Althea	1	\$ .45
B	Beauty Bush	2	2.00
C	Spirea Anthony Waterer	8	4.00
D	Snowball	2	1.30
E	Deutzia Rosea	2	.90
F	Deutzia Gracilis	6	3.00

21 Shrubs—List Price \$11.65

COLLECTION PRICE..... \$9.30

Key	Shrubs	No.	List Price
A	Purple Lilac	1	\$ .60
B	High Bush Cranberry	2	1.50
C	Deutzia Gracilis	8	4.00
D	Tartarian Honeysuckle	2	1.10
E	Korean Spirea	2	2.00
F	Snowberry	6	3.00

21 Shrubs—List Price \$12.20

COLLECTION PRICE..... \$9.75

Key	Shrubs	No.	List Price
A	Tartarian Honeysuckle	1	\$ .55
B	Golden Elder	2	1.20
C	Hydrangea, Hills of Snow	8	4.00
D	Wegelia Candida	2	1.20
E	Wegelia Variegated	2	1.00
F	Snowberry	6	3.00

21 Shrubs—List Price \$10.95

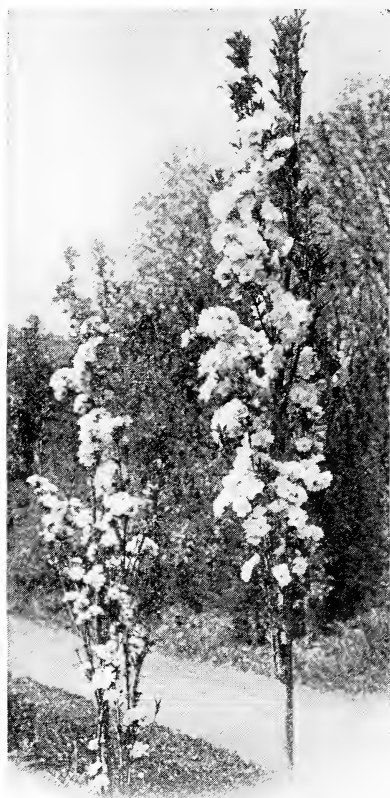
COLLECTION PRICE..... \$8.75

## The Japanese Rose Flowering Cherry

This variety, **Amanogawa**, though long used in Japan is relatively new in America. Its name means "Heaven's River" or "Milky Way." The branches are upright and the shape of the tree is columnar, similar to the Lombardy Poplar. For this reason the tree takes up very little room and so is particularly well fitted to small gardens and formal plantings. It gives a very effective accent if used in shrub borders. The semi-double pink flowers are delicately fragrant and entirely cover every branch. The charming color of bloom and unusual habit of growth combine to make this a tree of exquisite beauty. Trees about 2 to 3 feet. Price \$4.50 each.

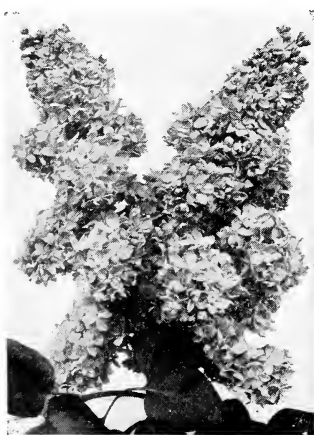
## Your Back Yard

Back of the house give as much space as possible to the rear lawn. This used to be just the "Back yard," more or less empty and unprepossessing. To make the very least use of this part of the yard, you need only plant enough shrubs and trees to screen the boundary lines, with a well kept lawn in the center. Such a boundary screen makes an excellent background for a flower garden. If you have a vegetable garden it is well placed behind the garage, if this has been built well forward from the rear line; otherwise, the second choice of position will probably be at the rear of the yard alongside the garage. Realizing that even a well kept vegetable garden does not add to the beauty of the landscape, we usually separate it from the rest of the yard by shrubbery, hedges or vines. In arranging this yard as so far described our purpose has been to cover the first barrenness of the landscape, screen out objectionable views and secure some degree of privacy and seclusion for this part of your home. Further developments are your own problem to work out to meet your personal needs and wishes.



**Amanogawa**  
Japan Flowering Cherry

## We Invite You to Use Our Landscape Service



**LILAC**

Many of our friends like to have us help them plan the arrangement of their plantings. We are glad to assist in this way and invite you to ask for the benefit of our experience whenever you wish. Tell us as much as possible about the kind of planting you wish, including a sketch of your grounds with the location of the house and other existing features. We will without cost to you send a suggestion for your approval.

## Shrubs for Landscape Work

We furnish what is considered the best class of stock for landscape work. It is sold in sizes best to plant for successful results. These shrubs are hardy and will grow as well on your grounds as on ours. Our prices are consistent with the quality of stock we handle. We do not handle left over or second grade material for time and money is saved by using the best; and as part of the transaction we will always be anxious to aid you with any advice or suggestions which may help you.

Price Each	HARDY SHRUBS	Height Growth Feet	Season of Bloom	Color of Bloom	Remarks
\$.90	Almond, Double Red	5 to 8	May	Rose	Covered with showy, double, rose-like flowers. Good as individual specimen or in shrubby border.
.45	Althea, Double Pink	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Pink	The Althea or <b>Rose of Sharon</b> is excellent for shrubby border. They are thrifty upright growing, remarkably free from insect pests. Particularly valuable since they bloom later than the season of most other shrubs.
.45	Althea, Double Purple	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Light Purple	
.45	Althea, Double White	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	White	Like Japan Barberry, except that foliage is rich bronzy red. Needs sun to get full color.
.60	Barberry, Red Leaf	4 to 5	May	White	
1.00	Beauty Bush	6 to 8	June	Pink	Gives an amazing profusion of delicate pink flowers of the honeysuckle type.
.80	Bechtel's Crab	10 to 15	May	Pink	A beautiful tree in bloom; flowers resemble miniature roses; borne profusely; double and fragrant.
.40	Butterfly Bush	4 to 5	July to frost	Lilac	Long, graceful stems bearing beautiful lilac colored clusters of miniature flowers. Very hardy and blooms first season.
4.50	Cherry, Japan		May	Light Pink	Spire shaped, like Lombardy Poplar. Needs very little room. Ideal for the small garden.
.60	Rose Flowering Deutzia, Candida	6 to 8	June	White	Produces a profusion of pure white double blossoms.
.45	Deutzia, Crenata Rosea	5 to 6	June	Rose	Tea green foliage, holding color all season. Spikes of sweet scented double flowers.
.50	Deutzia, Gracilis	3 to 4	May June	White	Round and dense in growth. Flowers fragrant, numerous; produced in small racemes on arching branches.
.50	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	6 to 8	May	Pinkish White	Profuse large double flowers, blooming before other Deutzias.
.75	Dogwood, White Flowering	15 ft.	May	White	Abundant, large white flowers in early spring. The fall foliage is particularly colorful.
.45	Forsythia, Viridissima	6 to 8	April	Yellow	The upright <b>Golden Bell</b> . One of the very earliest of the spring blooming shrubs.
.60	Golden Elder	6 to 8	July	White	Flowers in large flat showy clusters. Its golden foliage is a great attraction.
.75	High Bush Cranberry	8 to 10	May June	White	Upright and spreading. The bright scarlet berries last all winter until spring.
.55	Honeysuckle Red Tartarian	6 to 8	May	Bright Pink	Attractive with abundance of fragrant flowers in spring and red fruit in autumn.
.50	Hydrangea, P. G. Bush Form	6 to 8	July Sept.	White	Immense white blooms, changing to pink, later to bronze.
.50	Hydrangea, Hills of Snow	6	July Sept.	White	Blooms are similar to the familiar snowball, but are larger; conspicuously white.
.60	Lilac, Common White or Purple	8 to 10	May	White or Purple	Known to all. Prune well after each blooming, if it is desired to keep them bushy.
.60	Pearl Bush	6 to 8	May	White	Buds like pearls strung on slender threads; clusters of white starry flowers.
.60	Red Ozier	5 to 6	June	White	Valued for its smooth, slender red branches, which in winter contrast with the white fruit.
.65	Snowball, Common	6 to 8	May June	White	Dense and spreading in growth, very decorative while in bloom. Flowers in great profusion.
.50	Snowberry, White	3 to 5	June July	Pink	Rose colored flowers produce clusters of white berries which last well into the winter.
.50	Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	2 to 3	July Aug.	Bright Crimson	Dwarf growing, compact. Will bloom until fall if flowers are cut as they fade.
.45	Spiraea, Billardi	5 to 6	July Aug.	Bright Pink	Dense upright spikes of flowers about six inches long.
1.00	Spiraea, Korean	4 to 6	June	White	Dense dome-shaped bush; rounded clusters of snow flowers marked with darker eyes.
.30	Spiraea, Van Houtte	6 to 8	May	White	Flowers in flat clusters on arching branches. The best of the Spiraea.
.50	Syringa, Garland	6 to 8	May to June	White	Also called <b>Mock Orange</b> because of the sweet scented flowers which are creamy-white.
.75	Syringa, Golden	4 to 6	May June	White	A compact shrub with very brilliant yellow foliage. Good for contrast with dark leaved shrubs.
.60	Weigela, Candida	6 to 8	June Aug.	White	Bushy in growth. Flowers large and quite showy. Will bloom all summer.
.60	Weigela, Eva Rathke	5 to 6	June July	Crimson	The hardiest of the Weigelas; free blooming; flowers very handsome and fragrant.
.45	Weigela, Rosea	6 to 8	June July	Rose	Beautiful rose colored flowers and attractive foliage for mass planting.
.50	Weigela, Variegated	5 to 6	June	Rose	Leaves variegated with white and yellow. A handsome shrub for foliage effect.

Do not overlook BEAUTY BUSH and KOREAN SPIREA on page 19



## Rambler Roses

These should be trimmed well when first planted. They will not bloom the first year, but should give some bloom the second season. After the first year trim only moderately, to shorten the height if desired or to remove dead branches. These bloom on last year's wood, and if you cut it all away you will get no bloom.

**Dorothy Perkins, 50c**—Gives a great profusion of clear shell-pink flowers. Without doubt one of the most beautiful of the ramblers.

**Excelsa, 50c**—This is an improved Crimson Rambler; and is sometimes called the Red Dorothy Perkins. It has a vivid crimson color very similar to Crimson Rambler. What makes this rose particularly desirable, is that the foliage does not become rusty or unsightly later in the season, like the Crimson Rambler. The leaves of Excelsa are glossy and bright all summer long until frost. A splendid Rambler.

**Tausendschon, 40c**—Flowers white or very light pink, changing to various shades of rosy-red. These are produced in trusses, each truss a bouquet in itself.

**White Dorothy Perkins, 40c**—This is as fine as any of the ramblers and has no rival as a white climber. The small blooms are wonderfully dainty.

**Yellow Rambler, 50c**—Bright yellow, changing to canary-yellow; produced in pyramidal clusters.



Silver Moon

## Climbing Roses



Climbing American Beauty

**Climbing American Beauty, 60c**—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. The flowers are produced in great profusion.

**DR. VAN FLEET, 60c**—This rose appeals to everyone because of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, which are borne on very long stems. The long pointed buds are a rich flesh-pink; in the open flower the outside petals are faintly suffused with pink, the center is a rich, shell pink.

**PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER, 50c**—One of the new climbers which has suddenly become very popular. The bloom is a vivid red shaded with crimson, and makes a brilliant display for a long period of time. The color is a good deal like that of the General Jacqueminot. The blooms are semi-double, of medium size, and are produced very profusely.

**SILVER MOON, 50c**—This is one of the newer climbers, which has a semi-double flower of very large size, the largest being four and one-half inches in diameter. The petals are pure white, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its beauty. It has particularly fine clean foliage.

**Hugonis** is a spectacular show in itself. Every branch of the previous year's growth becomes lined on both sides, to the very tip, with closely set, wide-open, single flowers like dainty yellow hollyhocks and the branches bend over with the weight of bloom.

This unique species is fine for shrub planting and makes a symmetrical bush about six feet

in height and the same in diameter when fully matured. The beautiful reddish maroon new growths springing from the roots provide more canes for the next season's bloom. Think of the pleasure of looking forward daily from about the last week of April, when the buds begin to form, till the plant is a mass of fairy-like bloom the first week in May. **Price, 60c each.**



# Hybrid Tea Roses

## Trim Them to Keep Them Blooming

As soon as planted, trim to within five or six inches of the ground. Each following spring they should be trimmed just about the same as when first planted; because, they bloom from this year's wood, and the rule is **keep them growing and you keep them blooming**. This severe trimming helps to keep them growing.

**Duchess of Wellington, 70c**—An intense saffron yellow, stained with rich crimson. The flowers are fairly full, with large petals, delightfully fragrant and very free blooming.

**Etoile de France, 70c**—A bush growing variety. Blooms are large and full, velvety garnet-red, cup shaped, with center of vivid cerise. A popular variety in great demand.

**Francis Scott Key, 70c**—Giant, wonderfully shaped, fragrant double flowers of brilliant crimson. Especially fine in dry seasons and in the late autumn.

**Juliet, 70c**—A strong growing type with fine large flowers. The petals are gold outside; the inside is a rich rosy red, deepening in color as the flower expands.

**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, 70c**—Delicate straw or cream white. The blooms last well and are fine both in the bud and when open. Hardy and a strong grower.

**Mme. Butterfly, 70c**—This is a glorified Ophelia. It is a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold. The flowers are of perfect shape, borne in profusion on long stiff stems.

**Mme. Edouard Herriot, 70c**—A glorious commingling of terra cotta, bronze, geranium red and dull copper. Fine long buds of coral-red and yellow. A strong upright grower.

**Mrs. Aaron Ward, 70c**—Coppery orange in the open bud, golden orange when partly open, a lovely pinkish-fawn when fully open. The color effect is indian yellow.

**Ophelia, 70c**—One of the most popular of all roses because of the lovely shape of its pearly white blooms and the freedom with which they are produced.

**Red Radiance, 70c**—Extra hardy, vigorous and prolific. One of the best all-around garden roses. Brilliant crimson blooms on heavy stems.

**Rose Marie, 70c**—Rich, rosy pink. Its well formed buds and flowers are produced freely on strong growing bushes. An almost continuous bloomer.

**Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, 70c**—One of the finest, being a strong sunflower yellow color which does not fade as the flower opens full. Vigorous erect bushed.



Rose Marie



Francis Scott Key



Ophelia

## The Van Dusen Dozen

*Twelve varieties described above*

Collection Price - \$6.90



**SILVER LACE VINE**—The plant shown here was set out only sixteen months before photographed

## Hardy Climbing Vines

**American Ivy, (Virginia Creeper), 40c**—Rapid grower. One of the best vines for covering walls, trees or verandas. Rich crimson foliage in autumn.

**Ampelopsis Veitchii, (Boston Ivy) 50c**—Clings to stone, brick or cement only; forms a dense green screen which turns to rich crimson in autumn. Bears clusters of dark blue berries.

**Bittersweet, 40c**—A hardy native vine with yellow flowers followed in autumn by orange and red berries. Cut branches are popular for decorating use, as the berries retain their color indefinitely.

**Clinging Woodbine, 40c**—A variety of the American Ivy which clings to any surface.

**Clematis, Henryii, 90c**—Best of the large flowering white varieties. Grows ten to twelve feet. Blooms in August.

**Silver Lace Vine, 70c**—A new, very fine, rapid growing flowering vine. Attains height of 25 feet or more. Great foamy sprays of white flowers through summer and fall.

**Trumpet Vine, 45c**—Large trumpet shaped orange red flowers in August. A fairly bushy, rank grower, making a fine screen.

**Wisteria, (Chinese Purple), 70c**—This has foot long hanging clusters of pale violet, pea shaped flowers. Its blooming season in May is of unusual length, and occasionally it produces a lighter crop of blooms in August.

**Wisteria, (Chinese White), 80c**—This white wisteria possesses the same good qualities of purple wisteria, except it is a somewhat lighter grower.

## Pachysandra, the Ideal Ground Cover

**Pachysandra** is a hardy evergreen plant growing six to eight inches high. Its rich deep green foliage resembles that of the native Laurel. It is rapidly becoming well known as a desirable ground cover for the following uses: under shade trees where sod will not grow; holding the surface of terraces and embankments; bordering walks and drives; foundation plantings, either alone or in combination with evergreens or other plants; for cemetery plantings; for winter and summer window boxes. It grows in sun or shade, wet or dry, cold or hot, and is disease and insect proof. It is peculiar to Pachysandra that best results are secured by crowding, and experts advise placing three or four plants to the square foot. Price, \$15 per 100 or \$100 per 1000.

**Clematis, Jackmanii, 90c**—The best purple variety. Large blossoms of velvety richness from July to September.

**Clematis, Madam Edward Andre, 90c**—Grows eight to ten feet. Like Jackmanii except that it is rich red in color. July to Sept.

**Clematis, Paniculata, 45c**—Hardy, fine foliage, profuse bloomer. The white flowers are star-shaped and fragrant.

**Dutchman's Pipe, 90c**—The very large heart-shaped leaves afford a perfect screen for veranda or trellis use.

**Evergreen Bittersweet, 75c**—For trellis use. Carries its green foliage the year round. Bears a profusion of bright red berries in fall.

**Hall's Japan Honeysuckle, 45c**—A profusion of very fragrant flowers, white changing to yellow. July to September.



**CLEMATIS JACKMANII**